

Fig. 1

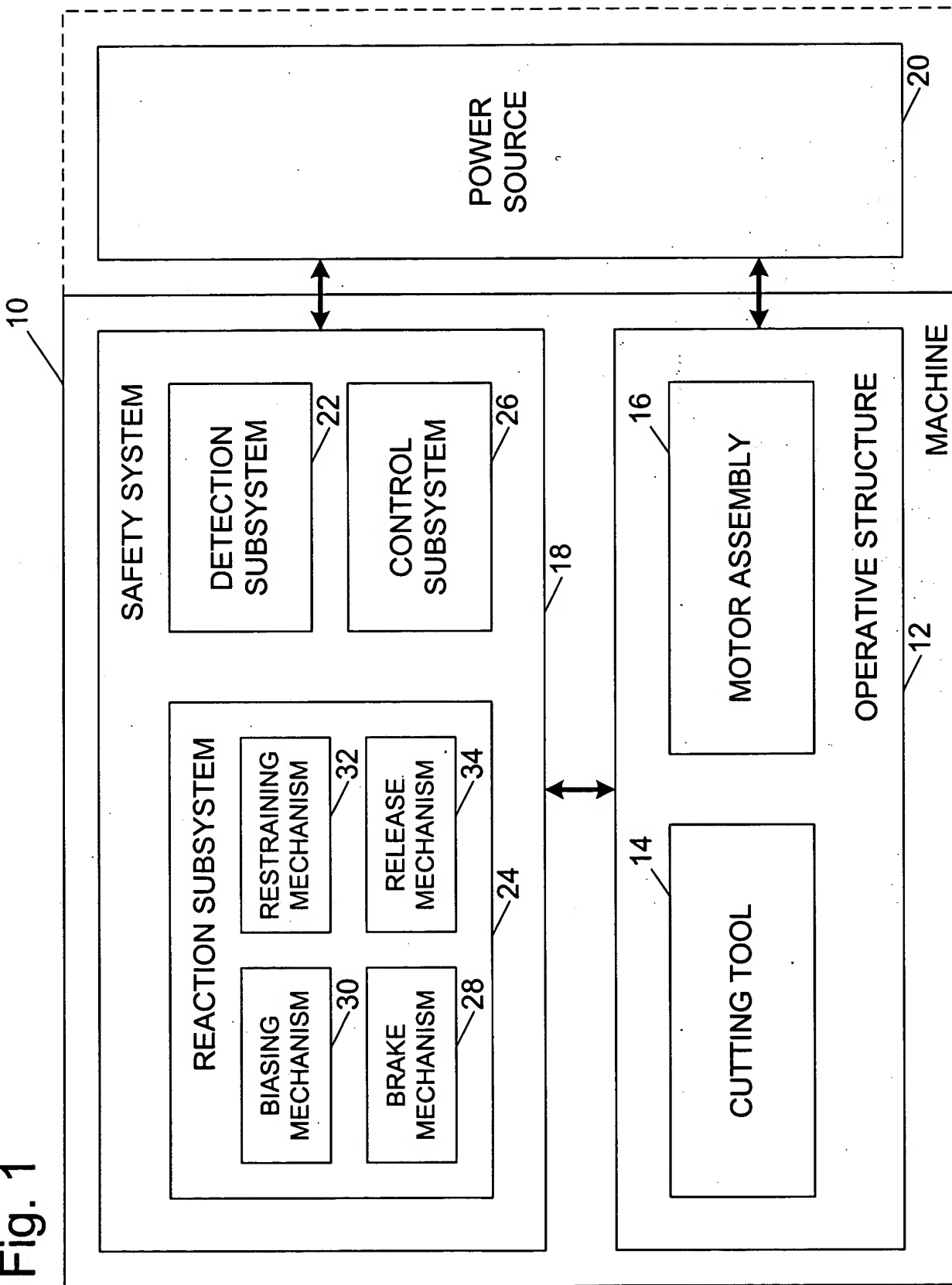
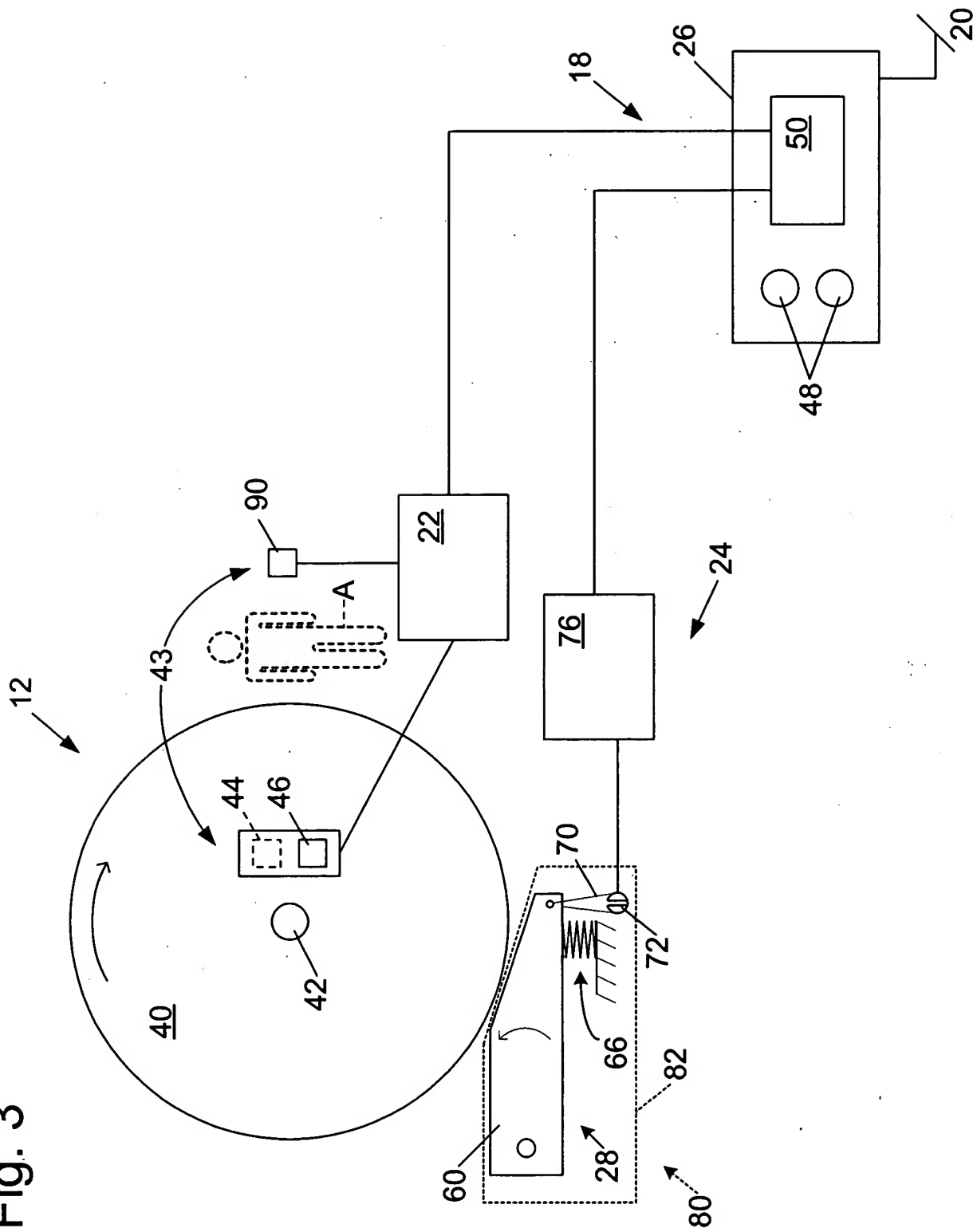


Fig. 3



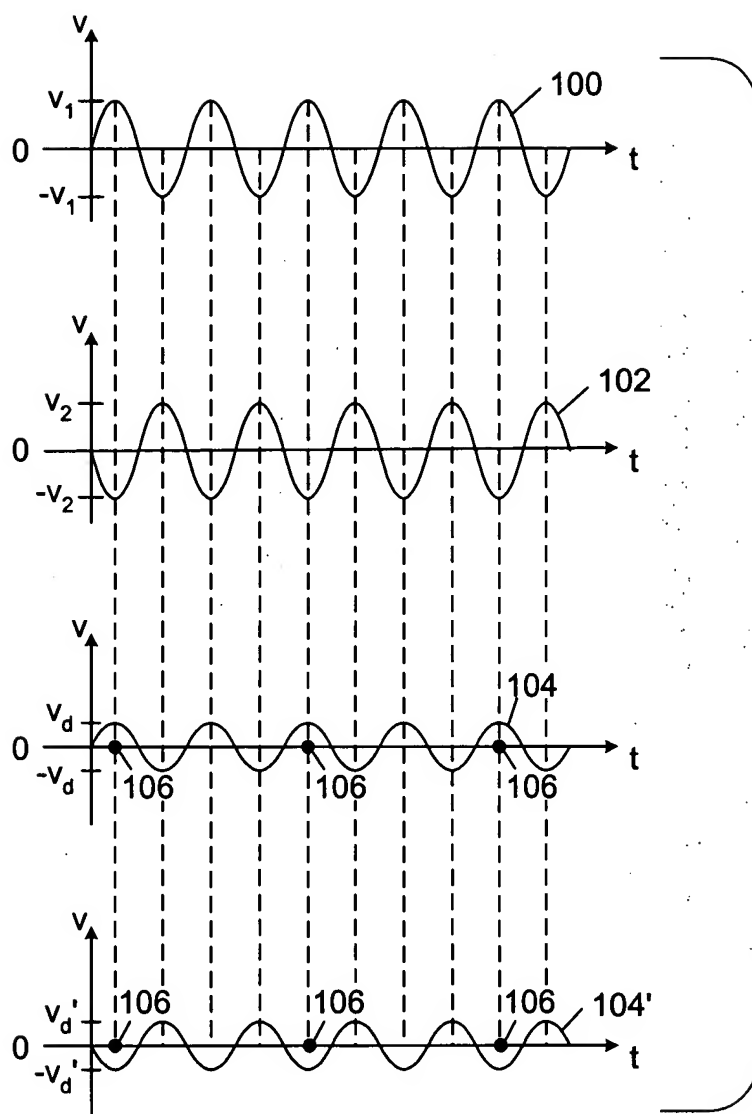


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

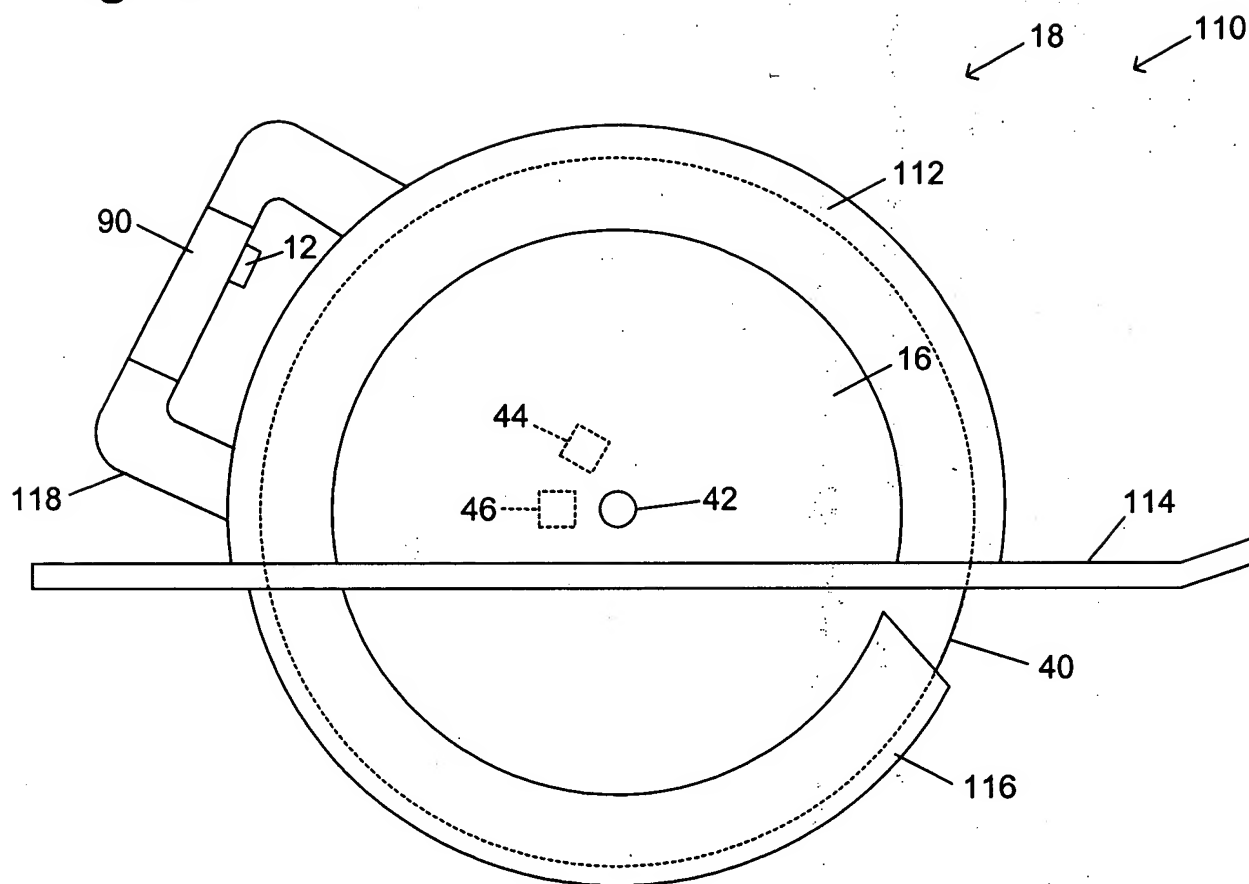


Figure 1 displays 12 histograms showing the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for different values of n (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120). The x-axis is labeled 'x' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'count' and ranges from 0 to 100. As n increases, the distribution of x becomes more concentrated around zero, with the peak count increasing significantly.

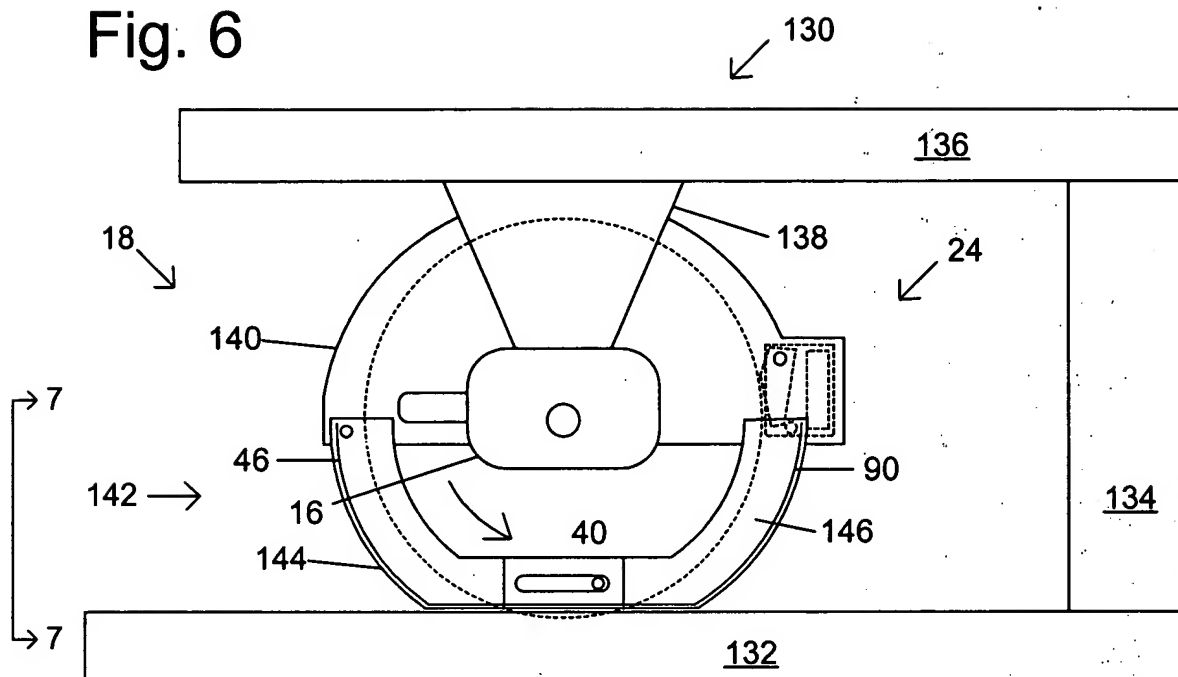


Fig. 7

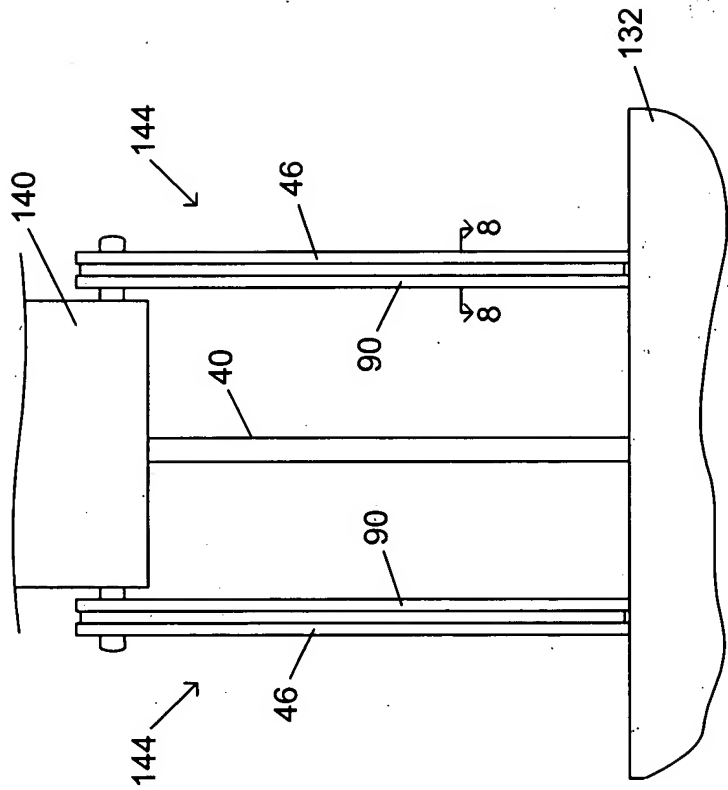


Fig. 8

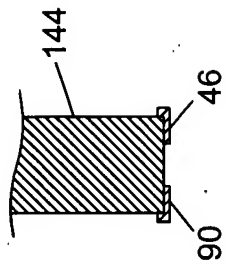


Fig. 9

